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Exhibit 6

Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-6. (Canceled)

7. (New) A method which comprises determining whether an agent is capable of specifically inhibiting (A) the fusion of a macrophage-tropic primary isolate of HIV-1 to a first $CD4^+$ cell susceptible to infection by such macrophage-tropic HIV-1 isolate, but not (B) the fusion of a T cell-tropic isolate of HIV-1 to a second CD4+ cell susceptible to infection by such T cell-tropic HIV-1 isolate.

8. (New) A method for determining whether a primary isolate of HIV-1 is capable of specifically fusing to a $CD4^+$ cell susceptible to infection by a macrophage-tropic HIV-1 isolate, which method comprises determining whether a HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein of the primary isolate fuses to (A) a first $CD4^+$ cell susceptible to infection by such macrophage-tropic HIV-1 isolate, but not to (B) a second $CD4^+$ cell susceptible to infection by a T cell-tropic HIV-1 isolate.

9. (New) The method of claim 8, wherein the HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein is present on the surface of a cell.

10. (New) The method of any of claims 7-9, wherein the first $CD4^+$ cell is the same type of cell as the second $CD4^+$ cell.

11. (New) The method of any of claims 7-9, wherein the $CD4^+$ cell susceptible to infection by a macrophage-tropic HIV-1 isolate is a PM1 cell, a primary human T lymphocyte, or a primary human macrophage.

12. (New) The method of any of claims 7-9, wherein the $CD4^+$ cell susceptible to infection by a T cell-tropic HIV-1 isolate is a HeLa-CD4 cell, a primary human T lymphocyte, a human T cell line, a PM1 cell, or a C8166 cell.

13. (New) The method of claim 8 or 9, wherein the HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein of the macrophage-tropic HIV-1 isolate is an $HIV\text{-}1_{JR\text{-}FL}$ gp120/gp41 envelope glycoprotein.

14. (New) An agent capable of specifically inhibiting (A) the fusion of a macrophage-tropic primary isolate of HIV-1 to a first $CD4^+$ cell susceptible to infection by such macrophage-tropic HIV-1 isolate, but not (B) the fusion of a T cell-tropic isolate of HIV-1 to a second CD4+ cell susceptible to infection by such T cell-tropic HIV-1 isolate.